

end to misunderstandings, we published and laid on the table of the Assembly the complete text of the Revised Constitution in the shape we had given to it in Cabinet Council, indicating at the same time the modifications which we deemed essential and those as to which we were ready, after examination and discussion, to make what might appear to be necessary concessions. The American press, yet under the influence of the recent check, made some criticisms on details, and reserved its opinions on the point of importance. "There was now nothing to prevent our going to work, but the Opposition desired a second battle on fresh ground, putting forward a proposal for an adjournment for six weeks, for the purpose, as they said, of allowing the delegates to consult their constituents. On this point the Attorney-General and I declared ourselves determined not to give way. We admitted that an adjournment before the decisive vote, might be a convenience if the delegates then desired it, but not one before the discussion. Nothing seemed to us more natural than their desire to consult the views of the people, but, nevertheless, a public and serious discussion was necessary first, to enable them to judge with a full understanding of the matter. It was only in the course of the debates that we could make known the reasons which induced us to ask for this or that change, and we insisted that these explanations should be made known, and that the text itself of the revised Constitution should not be submitted to the electors with no explanations except hostile injuries and erroneous comments."

"Beaten afresh on these grounds, the Opposition withdrew their motion of adjournment, for which we substituted, through the agency of Mr. Robertson, a motion for a six week's adjournment after the close of the discussion on the articles of the Constitution, for which proposition 25 delegates voted. By this time it was the 28th of July—21 days had been absorbed in this preliminary work."

AT MARIKI, GILBERT ISLANDS.

(CONTINUED.)

In all the hurry and bustle of going ashore, Tasmania kept his eye upon one of the shoreward bound dandies who, he said, had promised to introduce him to her parents as soon as we arrived here.

"Twas a romantic dream of his to 'wander on the golden sands of one of these fair isles, or recline beneath the shifting shadows of the tall nodding palms, quaffing the cool delicious water of the coconut, or lost in a dreamy contemplation of the charms of some fair 'Fayaway,' like Herman Melville in *Typee*."

He had selected the fair one with whom to wander or dream, and had won her promise to be his guide and instructress through this South Sea Island Arcadia. He had given her a pair of silvered-tin bracelets, two fish-scale pearl necklaces, a gorgeous oreide gold locket, and several massive finger rings, besides two or three Chinese-silk neckerchiefs, and some other trifles, such as tobacco, matches, etc. With these he saw her slip into her 'brother's' canoe, and—never saw her again! He came on board in the last boat that left the beach, bitterly denouncing the deceitfulness of the natives, and that young lady in particular.

"They are all a set of lying, thieving rogues, and that old beach-comber Byron is the worst of the lot! What do you think he did as soon as we landed? He told me it would be no use for me to try to hunt up that girl, and that I had better go with him and have some beer. He said there was another man who lived further up the beach that had some, he knew, and so we started. We walked along the beach about half a mile, and then it began to rain! Byron said he was mighty glad it did, for the island needed it. I didn't, though; but thought I could stand a little wetting for the sake of the beer. Then we plodded along another half mile, and by that time it was so dark that I couldn't see anything but the white foam of the rising tide that washed up on to my feet. Then Byron told me it was only about three-quarters of a mile more to the beer-man's place; and I told him he might go

there or somewhere else if he wanted to, but he'd have to do it alone, and so we turned around and came back."

He was consoled with, and informed that while he was gone we had held pleasant but unintelligible converse with a bevy of fair maidens, who furnished us with a most refreshing drink of clear, sweet "toddy."

This didn't seem to soothe his feelings much, inasmuch as he vowed he was "done with the whole mob of Gilbert Islanders!"

The "toddy" mentioned is drawn from the coconut palm by cutting off the fruit-bearing stem a little way from where it springs from the heart of the tree, and catching the rich sap that exudes.

This is done by binding a strip of coconut leaf around the remaining stump of the branch, and shaping the last turn or two of the bandage into a sort of lip. Hung below this is an emptied coconut shell, which is filled in about twelve hours. It is then replaced by another, and its contents strained through a bit of the net-like fibre that envelopes the young leaf-spathe of the palm. In its fresh state, diluted with a little water, toddy is a deliciously sweet, cool drink. If allowed to stand and ferment, it becomes mildly intoxicating, and its habitual use, when in that state, brings on alcoholic diseases. These palms that are selected to furnish toddy have notches cut in the trunk at intervals, to afford a foot-hold for those who, morning and evening, climb up to change the shells. Near each home is planted a young tree with its branches cut down to spikes, and on these are hung the full and empty toddy containers. The end of the stalk from which the rich sweet juice falls drop by drop, has to be freshly pared off every day, and after a while the yield ceases from that stump and a new one is selected. Every such amputated stalk represents a loss of fifteen or twenty nuts per annum. The meat of these nuts if dried and sold as coprah, would be worth about six cents to the native owner, a considerable sum in a land where the average annual income per capita is a dollar and a half.

As night comes on, torches gleam here and there in the palm groves, and the curious crowd around the boats begins to melt away, until but a few insatiable sight-seers are left to bid us good-bye as we push off, after landing the last of our people and their baggage. In a short time we are on board the *Julia* again, and on our way to Apiang, the next island to be visited.

The wind being very light during the next twenty-four hours, the time was spent in trying to keep to windward of the island we were bound for, as, if we were swept away by the current that sets to the westward, it would be days before we could make up the lost ground. As we kept off and on the land, its outline would change with the varying distance. When we were out to sea, nothing could be seen but a few clumps of palms, looking like separate islands rising from the ocean with here and there a single tree standing alone in the water. Drawing in nearer, the clump would grow larger, then become connected by a thin yellow band, and finally develop into a continuous line of coral banks fringed with white breakers. Night found us under the lee of Apiang, quietly floating securely on the smooth water out of the current, and with just enough wind to keep the *Julia* in good steering trim. The moon rose late, and under its soft magic light the long line of breakers in shore of us gleamed like drifts of snow. Near us a school of small whales called "black fish," now and then showed their shining bodies above the water as they rose to breathe with their quick puffs of sound. The people yet on board lay about the decks and chatted of Mariki and Apiang, while our talk wandered off into stories of wonderful tides and currents, Tasmania as usual capping the climax by telling us that over in Torres Straits he had seen a large, powerful steamer trying her best to stem the tide, but standing as still as a church, "keeping her engines going at top speed, but not moving ahead a hair's breadth for an hour!"

(To be continued.)

De buggy whip can't make up for light feed in the horse trough.

An Alarming Disease Afflicting a Numerous Class.

The disease commences with a slight derangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame, embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and, in fact, the entire glandular system, and the afflicted drags out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints; but if the reader will ask himself the following questions, he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted:—Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky, mucous gather about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there pain in the side and back? Is there a fullness about the right side as if the liver were enlarging? Is there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly colored, with a deposit after standing? Does food ferment soon after eating, accompanied by flatulence or belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dreadful disease progresses. If the case be one of long standing, there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended after a time by expectoration. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered by a cold, sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys become more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unavailing against this latter agonizing disorder. The origin of this malady is indigestion or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipient stage. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will effect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite has returned, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. The surest and most effectual remedy for this distressing complaint is "Siegel's Curative Syrup," a vegetable preparation sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 17, Farringdon Road, London, E. C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

Market Place, Pocklington, York, October 2nd, 1882.

Sir,—Being a sufferer for years with dyspepsia in all its worst forms, and after spending pounds in medicines, I was at last persuaded to try Mother Siegel's Curative Syrup, and am thankful to say have derived more benefit from it than any other medicine I ever took, and would advise anyone suffering from the same complaint to give it a trial, the results they would soon find out for themselves. If you like to make use of this testimonial you are quite at liberty to do so.

Yours respectfully,
(Signed) R. TURNER.

Siegel's Operating Pills are the best family physic that has ever been discovered. They cleanse the bowels from all irritating substances, and leave them in a healthy condition. They cure costiveness.

St. Mary street, Peterborough, November 29th, 1881.

Sir,—It gives me great pleasure to inform you of the benefit I have received from Siegel's Syrup. I have been troubled for years with dyspepsia; but after a few doses of the Syrup, I found relief, and after taking two bottles of it I feel quite cured.

I am, Sir, yours truly,
WILLIAM BRENT.

Mr. A. J. White,
Hensingham, Whitehaven,
October 16, 1882.

Mr. A. J. White: Dear Sir,—I was for some time afflicted with piles, and was advised to give Mother Siegel's Syrup a trial, which I did. I am now happy to state that it has restored me to complete health.

I remain yours respectfully,
(Signed) JOHN H. LIGHTFOOT.

Dear Sir,—I write to tell you that Mr. Henry Hillier, of Yatesbury, Wilts, informs me that he suffered from a severe form of indigestion for upwards of four years, and took no end of doctor's medicine without the slightest benefit, and

declares Mother Siegel's Syrup which he got from me has saved his life.

Yours truly,
(Signed) N. WEBB,
Chemist, Calne.

Mr. White,
September 8th, 1883.

Dear Sir,—I find the sale of Siegel's Syrup steadily increasing. All who have tried it speak very highly of its medicinal virtues; one customer describes it as a "Godsend to dyspeptic people." I always recommend it with confidence.

Faithfully yours,
(Signed) VINCENT A. WILLS,
Chemist-Dentist,
Merthyr Tydvil.

To Mr. A. J. White.
Preston, Sept. 21st, 1883.

My Dear Sir—Your Syrup and Pills are still very popular with my customers, many saying they are the best family medicines possible.

The other day a customer came for two bottles of Syrup and said "Mother Siegel" had saved the life of his wife, and he added, "one of these bottles I am sending fifteen miles away to a friend who is very ill. I have much faith in it."

The sale keeps up wonderfully, in fact, one would fancy almost that the people were beginning to breakfast, dine, and sup on Mother Siegel's Syrup, the demand is so constant and the satisfaction so great.

I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,
(Signed) W. BOWKER.
To A. J. White, Esq.

The End of Cœur d'Alene.

Mr. Alexander M. Cochran, of Tin Cup and Leadville, has returned from Cœur d'Alene, and has been interviewed by a *News* reporter with the following results: "What do you think of that country?" he was asked by a *News* reporter.

"It's a good country—lots of it—to get away from. I was up there for a couple of months and took up two claims. I decided them away to a tender-foot who was willing to pay me for the filing."

"Are there any good mines there?" "None that I know of. I know of three mines which were sunk 90 feet deep, and there was no more gold or trace of gold to be found than on the plains. It was a great fraud. And it was too bad. When I was there not less than 5000 people were on the field, and nearly all of them busted—financially. Why, I saw men there begging for bed money, and men, too, who had never known what it was before to want for a dollar. But they all managed to get out of the camp, until to-day not a dozen men can be seen about the once famous region."

"Was there ever any gold there?" asked the reporter.

"If there was the present generation has not seen it. The excitement was gotten up for railroad purposes, and in a great measure they succeeded—for it caught thousands of people, and some of them old miners who had passed through many flurries. They all acknowledge themselves as rank suckers."

Mr. Cochran is one of the most successful miners in the West, and has some valuable properties in Tin Cup, the scene of the recent rich strikes.—*Leadville Herald*.

Diamond Jewelry.

G. W. Macfarlane & Co.,

Have received from London a special consignment, which is now on view, of LONDON MADE

Diamond Jewelry

OF THE—

Newest and Most Recherche Patterns,

—CONSISTING OF—

Diamond, Ruby, Emerald, Sapphire, Pearl, and Other Gem Rings,

BREADTHS, BANGLES and other Ornaments all mounted in fine gold.

Also a splendid assortment of

GOLD WATCHES,

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

Including some fine Minute Repeaters and Chronographs, in heavy 18-carat gold cases; some Beautifully Enamelled Watches, in hunting cases or Ladies, and an assortment of fine

Silver Watches.

Also, a very beautiful assortment of SILVER JEWELRY, of specially new design and make.

The whole consignment will be sold at EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES.

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Feb 8-d&wtf

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Commander

"THE STEAMER 'KINAU' WILL LEAVE

1 HONOLULU EACH TUESDAY at 4 P. M.,

touching at Lahaina, Maunaloa Bay, Makona, Ma-

hukona, Kawaihae, Laupahoehoe and Hilo.

Returning, will touch at all the above ports,

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AFTER 2 P. M. Due notice is given of this rule,

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